DOUBLE SHEET.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

STREETS, AND No. 203 BROADWAY.

FIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

PROPOSING A TRIPARTITE TREATY ABOUT CUBA,

BETWEEN England, France, and the United States.

Democratic Defence of the Military Fame of Gen. Scott, in the House.

Pension Granted to Gen. Worth's Widow. The Contemplated Ten Million Fund for

ANOTHER AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLO-SION IN THE SOUTH.

ABSTRACT OF THE MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Affairs in Washington.
ATTACK UPONTER HERALD'S CORRESPONDENT, BY THE
WHIG ORGANS—THE CONTEMPLATED FUND OF TEN

MILLIONS FOR GEN PIERCE-IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT, ETC.

The Republic, and also the Intelligencer, of this morning ondest of the Herald deems it only necessary to hat he produced the documents from a distinguished say that he produced the documents from a distinguished Senator baving ample authority to give them, and that they were sepied by one of the Senate cierks; and, further, that the Senator in question has this morning expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the scrupulous manner in which your correspondent carried out his permission is the matter. The mendicant and sickety papers just awakened to an abuse of the Herald, had better stick to their vocation of hunting up treasury pap. is which it is conceded they excel. In the matter of information for the public the Herald makes no effort to surpass them, for it requires none.

It is understood that Mr. Soule's resolution, granting ten millions to President Pierce, will be moved either in the Senate or Houss in a few days. It will provide that the sum of ten millions of dollars be appropriated out of sany mency in the Treasury not etherwise appropriated to be used by the President in case any necessity should arise in consequence of the healthy of the nations of the world against the United States, and in maintenance of the well known and settled principles of the Republic whenever those principles are leopardized by foreign aggressions.

The Supreme Court this morning decided the cause of

Commodore Morgan commanding at the Navy yard here, died this morning, and is to be buried to morrow afternoon at three o'clock. X Y. Z.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

mment would contract with him for carrying the mails war steamers between that city and Gluckstadt, in stersburg, the Baltic sea. Copenhagen, and all parts of Brooklyn, in favor of the establishment of this line. Re-

Mr BRIGHT (dem.) of Ind presented remonstrances Other petitions were presented.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL Was received from the House Mr. SHIELDS. (dem.) of All, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs

The CHAIR said it was usual to refer all appropriations

Eary Affairs
The Chair said it was usual to refer all appropriations
to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Security said he was aware of that, but this was a
anilitary bill, and embraced matters properly belonging
to the Military Committee.

Mr. Ruas, (4em.) of Texas, said that if this were done,
all other appropriation bills should be referred to the
Naval Committee. Indian Committee, &c. There would
be then nothing for the Finance Committee to do.

Mr. Shushas withdrew his motion, and the bill was referred to the Finance Committee.

A message was received from the President in reply to Mr. Mason a resolution calling for the correspondence scalative to the tripartite treaty respecting Cuba. Ordered the be printed.

From the correspondence communicated by the President is select the following, being all that I could have scaped:—

cepted:—

Manneron, April 23, 1852.

Sir—I beg leave to enclose the copy of the despatch, and the project for a convention, which formed the subject of the conversation which done de Sartiges and myself had the honor of holding with you this morning. The sentiments and opinions which you addressed to us with so much frankness and precision in regard to this matter, were so entirely in concurrence with those entertained by Her Majesty's government, and so well embody the principles which have been inid down by the President of the United States on several occasions, and more especially in his last annual message to Congress, that it would be a great satisfaction to use to be enabled to carry them to Lord Malmesburyin you shand, if, therefore, you were to think it expedient in acknowleging the receipt of this my present communication, to make such a succinet statement of them as you may deem proper, it would afford me as opportunity of communicating your remarks confidential, to his lordship in a manner which would, I am convinced, be extremely gratifying to Her Majesty's government.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

convisced, be extremely gratifying to Her Majesty's government.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

THE Earl Of MALMESHULY TO JOHN P. CRAMPTON.

THE Earl Of MALMESHULY TO JOHN P. CRAMPTON.

Sim—The attacks which have tately been made on the Chland of Cuba by laviess bands of adventurers from the United States, with the avowed design of taking possession of that island, have engaged the serious attention of her Majesty's government. It more especially as they use most anxious that the I feedally relations existing between the governments of Great Britain and the United States hould not be endagored, as they might be, by a repetition of such attacks. The government of the Linted States has repeatedly decisered that it would not mee, with itsilference, the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other Eur pean power than Spain. Her Majesty's government share, in the most unqualified manner in the views thus put forthely the government of the United States, and would never see, with indifference, the island of Cuba in the possession of any power whatever but Spain. The government of France, with which her Majesty's government of France, with which her Majesty's government of France, with which her Majesty's government have been in communication on this Important matter, cerdially adopt the same view, and concur with her Majesty's government in thinking that an effort eught to be made, in concurrent with the government of the United States, to place this matter on such a footing as to preclude all mazerd of collision between the three powers, in the event of the signesty is government their entire concurrence in these sentiments, and their readiness to make a formal decisation to the same sense, and having, proceever, in these later times exerted themselves no far as their lead compelence permitted, to arrest and defeat the attempts made by United States oftisons and others against the leand of Cuba, all three parties appear to be folly agreed to repudiate, each for itself, all thoughts of appropriating Cube; and it would, t

thinks would answer the purpose intended, and I have to instruct you to submit this project to the government of the United States for its favorable consideration, accompanying the proposals with auch observations and arguments as you may consider best suited to conciliate the good will of this government, and to induce them to receive with favor the arrangement thus submitted to them. You will read this despatch to the United States Secretary of State, and leave the copy of it with him.

I am. &c., (Signed) MALMESBURY.

DRAFT OF GONVENTION.

Her Majerty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. the Prince President of the Fronch Republic, and the United States of America, having judged it expedient with a view to strengthen the friendly relations, which happily substate between them, to set forth and fix by a convention their views and intensions with regard to the Island of Cuba, have named as their respective plesipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say, her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., &c., the Prince President of the French republic, &c., &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the United States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, &c., and the President of the States of America, and the following articles.

Article 1.—The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both new and f

MR. EVERETT 10 THE COUNT DE SARTIGES sersion of any other European government than Spainnot, however, because we should be dissatished with any
natural increase of terms and thore on the part of
quired a vast domain on the northern coast of Africa, with
a fair propect of indefinite extensively to her empire.
These acquisitions have created no unessiness on the
part of the United States. In like mannor the United
States have within the same period greatly increased
their territory. The largest addition was that of Lousiana, which was purchased from France. These accessions of territory have probably caused no uneasiness to
the great European powers, as they have been brought
about by the operation of national causes, and without
any disturbance of the international relations of the principal States. They have been followed by a great increase
of mutually beneficial commercial intercourse between
the United States and Europe. But the case would be
differed in reference to the transfer of Oubs from Spain
to any other European power. That event could not
take place without a serious detangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate de signs in reference to the hemisphere which ould not
take place without a serious detangement of the international system now existing, and it would indicate de signs in reference to the hemisphere which ould not
take place without a serious detangement of the international in the United States. We should rely
the signs in the case of the serious details.

It is somewhat the same light in which France and England would view the acquisition of some important
island in the Mediterranean by the United States, with
States to establish themselves in european over in this
part of the world is a familiar fact. But this difference
in the two cases is merely kistorical, and would not diminish the anxiety which, on political grounds would
be caused by any great demonstration of European
powerin a new direction in America. Med Turpot state
that France of the surface of the fact of the foll

colonis, not numbering much over a multion of inanbitants, atteched atong the coast. extending from
the Ray of St. Lawrence to the Guif of Mexico, and from
the Alleghanies to the Bilassippi beyond which, wot
ward the continent was occapied by wandering
the continent of the complete of the complete of the complete of
the part of France and Spain.

Everything in Europe was comparatively fixed—everything in America provisional incipient and temporary,
except the law of progress, which is as organic and vital
in the youth of States as of individual man. A struggle
between the provincial authorities of France and England,
for the possession of a petit stockade at the confluence of
the Monongabelia and Alleghany, kindled the seven year;
war at the close of which the great European powers,
not materially affected in their relations at, home, had
under gone astenishing changes on the sontinent. France
had disappeared from the map of America, whose ismost
recessed and been pountrated by her asslow missionaries,
and her resolute and gallant atventurers. England hat,
Spain had become the mistress of Leuisians, so that, in
the language of the archbishop of Mexico, in 1770, she
elaimed Siberia as the northern boundary of New Spain.
Twelve years from the treaty of Paris only elapsed, and
another great change took place, fruitful of still greater
changes to come.

The American Revolution broke out. It involved
France. England, and Spain, in a tremendous struggle,
and at its close the United States of America had taken
their piace in the family of nations. In Europe, the an
cient States were restored substantially to their former
equilibrium; but a new element, of localculable importance, in relation to territorial arrangements; the sonforth to be recognized in America Aud to the same
year Lewis and Clarke started on their expedition to
plant the flag of the United States, and in the same
year Lewis and Clarke started on their expedition. The
reat possession of the Spain about the France, in
State, whose territorial ar

to decline. respectfully, the invitation of France and England to become parties to the proposed convention. He is persuaded that these felendly powers will not attribute this refusal to any insensibility on his part to the advantages of the utmost harmony between the great maritimes states on a subject of so much importance. As little will Spain draw any unfavorable inference from this refusal—the rather, as the emphatic disclaimer of any designs against Cuba on the part of this government centained in the present note—affords all the assurance which the President can constitutionally or to any useful purpose give, of a practical concurrence with France and England in the wish not to disturb the possession of that island by Spain.

I avail myself sir, of this opportunity, to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed)

EDWARD EVERETT.

PAY AND MILEAGE FOR MR MERIWETHUR.

Mr. RUSE'S resolution directing the payment to Mr. Meriwether of pay and mileage as a Benator, to the time when Mr Dixon was admitted to his seat, was taken up. Mr. UNDERWOOD, (whig) of Ky. said he was informed that this resolution was not introduced by request of Mr. Meriwether. Unless that gentleman avowed himself to have been a contestant, he could not vote for this allowance; there was no precedent of an allewance having been made except in cases of avowed contest.

Merars. Seward. Toucey. Bright, Rusk, and Mangua, supported the resolutation, which was then parsed.

ERTIRED ARMY AND NAYY LIST.

The Senate took up the bill to increase the efficiency

of the army by providing to officers.

Mr. Shirlds. (dem) of Ill offered an amendment providing a retired list for the navy and marine corps. Adopted.

The bill was debated at length, and then postponed.

of Hickey's edition of the Constitution, was debated and passed.

FENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The bill granting pensions to widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, in certain cases, was taken up and passed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1853 THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW-EXTENSION OF TIME, ETC. Mr SEYMOUR, (dem) of New ferk, asked the House to take up the Senate resclution, allowing in certain cases to the owners of steamers, further time to make the provisions of the law for the better security of the lives of passengers on board boats propelled in whole or in part by steam. He stated that the law went into effect on the first of January, on the Western waters, but some of the ewners of steamers there have not yet been able to provide the required apparatus. They therefore want further time, else their boats are liable to science. Mr Passaren, (whig) of Ky, said he had just received a telegraphic despatch from one of the government inspectors in the West, requesting him to urge the measure. The resolution was amended, by extending the time to sincty days, and passed.

sinety days, and passed.

ATTINSON OF TIME FOR THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES ON RAILMr. Conn. (dem.) of Als. called up the bill for the relief of the Memphies and Charleston. or Tennessee, Missisippi and Alabama the Alabama and Tennessee River,
the Coosa, the New Orleans and Jackson, and the New
Orleans, Opelousas sined area. Western Railroad Companies by extending for four years the time far payment of
the duties on railroad iron.

An amendur—at was proposed to include all other railroads. This——as last session laid on the table; and the
question pend. g was on Mr. Jenkins—motion to reconsider this vote, and to lay said motion on the table.

The question was now taken on this, and decided affirmatively—yeas 74 mays 73.

Mr. Pola. (dem.) of Tenn. called up the report of the
committee of conference on the Senate resolution for the
relief of Mrs. General Worth.

Mr. Onn. (dem.) of S. C. opposed it, saying it allows
her \$50 per month for life, whereas if Gen. Worth had
tallen in battle seb would have been entitled to but \$30 a
month for five yours. These should be a general law
providing as woil for widows of privates who have not
died in battle or from wounds received.

Mr. Pola warmly advocated the report, speaking in
glowing torms of Gen. Worth, and pleading for the wides
of slaty years and her three children, insisting that there
were precedents for the measure under consideration.

Messer, Jones of N. Y. Start Campbell Sacket, and
Dear appeared the r. p. t. The case desired in the second

the committee rose.

The Speaker laid before the House several communications from the Treasury in relation to estimates.

Mr. Jones, (dem.) of Tenn... asked whether the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report was on the table.

The Speaker replied regatively.

Mr. Jones said it was time it was sent in considering nearly half the session had transpired.

The House then adjourned.

Hon, S. A. Douglas Renominated for Secutor. SpainGyllle, III. Jan 4, 1863.
The democratic caucus have renominated Hon Stephen A Douglas, for United State Sanator by acclamation. The election is to take place to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Killed.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1853.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 4, 1853.

When near Ship I sland, exploded both boilers, killing the first mate, second engineer, and five or six deck hands. The capitain was terribly wounded, and probably will not recover. The steamer Texas, from Galveston, brought the survivors to this city.

The New York

The New York and Baltimore Steamship

The New York and Baltimore Steamship Company, &c.

Baltimore, Jan 5, 1853,
Mr. O. P. Jewett, of New York, has concluded the purchase from Mr. Ellicott, of alarge let of ground at Locust Point, in this city, designed for a depot for the Parker Vein Coal Company, also for loading and discharging the steamers of the New York and Baltimore Steamchip Company. The land has 1,000 feet water-front, and was purchased for \$186,000.

The New Orleans mail has again failed, and we have nothing this evening south of Richmond.

The Cumberland Coal Companies. Ballmons, Jan 5, 1853.

The meeting of the Cumberland region coal companies, to confer with the President of the Saltmore and this Railread, this morning was largely attended. The following companies agreed to give security to furnish at Cumberland, daily, for transportation the quantities of

Tons.	Tout
Phoenix Company	New Creek Company 400 Swanton 110 Withers 400 Lanaconing 300 Allegany 500 Cumberland 2000
Thomas Kerr 75	day 7.175

Cotton Mill Burned,

A new cotton mill in Burrillsville, belonging to Anthenv Steere and operated by S. & B. Mory, the owners of the machinery, was destroyed by fire last night. It was valued at \$55.000; insured in this city for \$24.000. The dry shed attached to the Globs printing warks, in Tiverton was destroyed by fire last night. Insured for \$1.250, which does not ecver the loss.

From Basten.

DEPARTURE OF THE WASHINGTON FOR NEW YORK AND CANADA FOR LIVERPOOL - ACCIDENT TO THE BARK ARCTIC-DEATH OF AN AUCTIONEER-THE MAINE

ARCTIC—DEATH OF AN AUCTIONEER—TER MAINE LANDS.

Bosrov, Jan. 5, 1853.

The steamship Washington saired for New York at nine o'clock this morning. In turning round is the harbor she got foul of the bark Arctic, ready to sail for San Francisco. The bark was considerably injured, and will have to discharge her deck cargo. The Washington apparently sustained no damage.

The royal mail steamship Canada, Japt Long, sailed at noon to day, with fifty two passengers for Liverpool, and six for Halifax. No specie is registered at the Chattom House

Ferdinand R. White, the well-known auctioness, died in this ofty last night.

The Governor and Connell have refused to sail the days are successed in the sail the sail the days are sailed in this ofty last night.

The great Conspiracy Case in the West THE DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER MARTHA WASE-INGTON.—STRONG EVIDENCE AGAINST THE AC-

The New Hampshire Legislature. JUDGE CHARGED WITH BRIBERY-GREAT EXCITE-

MENT.

PROSPERITY OF THE KEYSTONE STATE

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1868.

about six per cent, which ratio of growth up to 1876 would show a production of about six millions of dollars. The whole amount of authracite coal mined and taken to market, in 1840, was \$67,000 tens. In 1852, the preduct will reack nearly five millions of tons, being an increase in twelve years of 500 per cent. This rate of any mentation up to 1870 would give the startling productive a of over forty five millions of tons, and yielding, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$\fr

Basron, Jan. 5 1853.
The Legislature met at eleven o'clock this morning The Legislature met at sieven o'clost this moraing. The Senate was organized by the choice of Charlas H. Warren of Boston as President, and Cl. aries Calhoun as Cleik—both whigs In the House 283 votes were cast for Speaker. Geo. Bliss, of Springfield. (whig) was o'votes, to 30 for J M Usher. (dem.) Clark, (free soil.) and 51 for Samuel Clark, (ree soil.) and 51 for Samuel Clark and Senate and Schuler, the editor of the Boston steod. Schouler 151; Josselyn dem. So. Chas. W. Stack free soil 48.

The Maryland Legislature Anxirolis, Jan 5, 1882.
The Maryland Legislature act did not organize and adjusted this piace to day, urned till to morrow when acr s message will be read.

It will make twenty eight

WENCE OF THE SCHOOLER DERIGO.

The schooler Derigo, of Frankills Me. from Jackson-ville for Boston with a cauge of ship timber. Is beating in the karbor of Newy at on Tuesday morning, during the violent gele, went, shore on the baseh between Carles. The explain and crew were saved, this supposed she will be at total loss. SEVERE GALE-VE SSELS ASHORE ON LONG BEACH, ETC.

The brig John W arshall of Pittston, went subscript the charge het carge to get off a schooler from Rosens and will care to discharge het carge to get off a schooler from Rosekland, for New York, also, went schote at the w ame piace; all hands yews sared. The vestles on fire.

The gale w as so severe that the Light boar at Minot's Ledge slipp' d her moorings, and avonored in Cohasset, harbor.

Notarial A ppoinment.

Prilabelinia Jan 5, 1853,
Robert Tyler was to ay appointed prothonotary to
the Supreme Court of F ennsylvania, vice Joseph Cohen.

Markets.

New Onleans Jan 4, 1853.

Today, the sales of cotton foot up 10000 bales, at a further advance of one clath of a penny. We now all Southern particularly state over last year, 40,000 bales. Praights are declining. Cotton is taken for Liverpool at 9-10ths.

BUT FALS. 9 P. M. - Cloudy and pleasant. Wind north-cost., Thermore of P. Barren. Thermore of P. But Start.

Accessing of P. M. - Clear evening. Wind southwest.

Armone 9 P M —Clear evening, but cold. Wind northese 1 Thermometer 32 Sens cost. 9 P M.—Clear evening, but cold. Wind most cast. Thermometer 30.

Trea. 9 P M.—Clear evening but cold and pleasant, ind southeast. Thermometer 16.

Athers 9 P. M. Play arming Wind north, 24 com ter 30. Regury 15. Thermometer 29